FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

U.S. tested airborne H-bomb.
Dulles, Stassen differed in appraising USSR armed forces cut.
Mollet ended Moscow talks in disagreement on Algeria, Germany.
Nehru asked Algerian truce.
Egypt recognized Red China.
Soviet intl. trade gains reported; U.S. planned to exhibit at East European industrial fairs.
Indonesian Pres. visited U.S.

United States

Wilson asked to curb armed services dispute over future weapons, tactics, service roles.
President proposed adding Asst. Secy. for research to each military department.
Senate sent House compromise farm bill.
Stevenson, Kefauver staged campaign debate on TV.
Admin. reported $1.8 billion budget surplus this year, balanced budget next year in prospect.

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WORLD AFFAIRS

ARMAMENTS

U.S. Tests Aerial H-Bomb

The first known airborne U.S. H-bomb was detonated 10-15,000 ft. above Namu I., Bikini Atoll in the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm.'s Marshall Is. proving grounds May 21. The bomb, reportedly in the 10 megaton range (10 million tons of TNT), produced a 3-mi.-wide fireball & a mushroom-shaped cloud 25 mi. high & 100 mi. wide. It was dropped from an altitude estimated at 50,000 ft. by a USAF B-52 based on Eniwetok I. The bomb was the 67th known U.S. nuclear explosion & the world's 8th known H-blast, including 2 hydrogen devices (one reportedly air-dropped) detonated by the USSR. [See p. 134B3]

Damage Reported Slight

The detonation (test name: Cherokee) followed U.S. & foreign debate on a nuclear weapons test ban [see pp. 109E3, 137G2, 143C3, 168F1] & erratic test weather that had delayed the shot since May 8. Dispatches from the test area said May 21 that 33 aircraft had safely taken part in the test, that 10 scientists in an Enyu I. bunker 22 mi. from the explosion had felt only a strong air blast & that the height of the detonation had prevented formation of serious radioactive fallout. [See Vol. XIV, p. 98A-B3; Vol. XV, p. 51G2]

(An AEC communiqué said May 21 that "there was little construction on Namu & thus little damage can be reported.") [See Vol. XIV, p. 85A2]

(Operation Redwing, the current series of Bikini area tests, had reported only one casualty to date: USAF Capt. Paul Crumley, missing after his B-57 crashed at sea en route to the tests May 18.)

Japanese meteorologists May 21 reported "abnormal [air] waves" following the blast similar to those recorded after the Mar. 1954 test of a U.S. hydrogen device. Japanese weathermen warned of possible radioactive rain [see p. 134F3]. The Japanese ship *Mizuho Maru* May 22 reported an undetermined radioactivity level 1,300 mi. south of Bikini. The AEC had reported "no increase in background radiation" in the Marshall Is. area May 21.

First Shot Not Described

Press dispatches from the Operation Redwing task force May 15 cited evidence that the first shot of the test series—set off May 5 on Runit I., Eniwetok Atoll—had been a "pocket size" H-bomb suited for delivery by small aircraft or guided missile. Queried by newsmen, the joint AEC-Defense Dept. Task Force 7 commander, Rear Adm. Byron H. Hanlon, would only confirm that "it was a device." Reports said May 22 that Task Force 7 scientists were readying "an even more interesting shot" for mid-June, possibly a guided missile with H-warhead. [See p. 143C3-144B1]

(Maj. Gen. S. R. Brentnall, USAF Staff Chief for Guided Missiles, told a House Appropriations Subcom. in Washington Apr. 29 that "the advent of lightweight, high-yield warheads" had "insured that thermonuclear explosives would be light & handy enough to be carried by long range missiles of reasonable size." Gen. Brentnall said that "this breakthrough changed the nature of scientific war.")

Britain Reports Atomic Test

The British Supply Ministry said in London May 16 that an "atomic device" (reportedly an atomic trigger for a later H-bomb test) had been "successfully exploded" May 16 in the Monte Bello Is. off western Australia.

London reports said May 22 that talks were underway in Washington concerning British plans for H-weapons tests on U.S.-claimed Christmas I. [See p. 109F3]

Dulles, Stassen Differ on Reds

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles May 22 reiterated his view that the USSR's announced plan to reduce its armed forces [see p. 157B-F1] could strengthen the Russian military potential. Dulles denied to a news conference an assertion given newsmen May 18 by Harold E. Stassen, U.S. delegate to recent UN disarmament talks in London, that the Soviet cut was "an initiative we wanted them to take." Dulles also disputed reports that Stassen had been given foreknowledge of Russia's intention to reduce its forces. The secretary said forecasts of the arms cut relayed to Washington by Stassen, after he had talked in London Apr. 23 with Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev [see p. 135G1], had been "deductions" and that "there was no disclosure at London by the Soviets of their intention to reduce their armed forces." [See p. 50F3]

(Khrushchev told U.S. Amb.-to-Russia Charles E. Bohlen at a French Embassy reception in Moscow May 18 that "of course, he [Dulles] knew the exact figure [for impending Soviet armed forces reductions], since we told Mr. Stassen that in London.")

Stassen told newsmen in Washington May 18 that "there were not any estimates or anticipations that I know of . . . that this [the Soviet cut] would occur prior to our 7 weeks of [disarmament] talks." Stassen linked the Soviet move to the low USSR birthrate of the 1930's, demands for manpower in Soviet industry & farming, military technical advances, demands for consumer goods in the USSR, a conviction that the U.S. would not start a war & hoped-for psychological impact abroad. Stassen said May 18 that 8 "task groups" set up in 1955 to appraise U.S. disarmament policies would reconvene May 29 to study the Russian cuts. [See Vol. XV, p. 334D2-G3]

(The East German news agency ADN reported May 18 that the first trainloads of Russian troops returning to the USSR had left Falkenberg, near Berlin, May 18.) [See p. 157C1]

British Cite Cutback Plans

British Defense Min. Sir Walter Monckton told the House of Commons in London May 17 that Britain's armed forces had been cut from 832,000 men in 1955 to 772,000 in 1956 & would be reduced to 700,000 men under a 30-mo. reduction schedule announced in Oct. 1955 [see Vol. XV, p. 334A3]. London dispatches May 17 said Britain's 2-yr. Natl. Service (draft) would be ended in 1958 & all British defense forces

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

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staffed by long term regular servicemen by 1960, according to the Govt.'s present plans. [See p. 25F3]

A declaration May 17 signed by 55 Laborites, including leftwing leader Aneuran Bevan & ex-Defense Min. Emanuel Shinwell, welcomed the Soviet arms cut plan & urged the end of British conscription. Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden told Commons May 17 that "if every one starts to catch this habit we shall have no objections . . . but I think we are entitled to say that that we were the first to start it."

Reds Told to Accept NATO

U.S. Amb.-to-Russia Charles E. Bohlen told Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev at a Kremlin reception May 19 that "you must recognize NATO as a fact of life." Khrushchev had referred to "the question of the liquidation of NATO" during a conversation with Bohlen. The Moscow CP newspaper *Pravda* May 12 had denounced a speech made May 10 in Bonn by the Supreme Allied Cmndr. in Europe, Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, in which Gruenther said that, in event of war, "atomic weapons will definitely be used to deter aggression." [See p. 118C2]

Other NATO Developments

British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd, speaking May 21 in London, called for overhaul of NATO's "military machine . . . & plans for its future" to match the "big changes" in Soviet policy. [See p. 149B-C2]

U.S.-Iceland talks on new construction at NATO's Keflavik Air Base were reported suspended by the U.S. State Dept. May 17. [See p. 111F3]

NATO's Deputy Supreme Allied Cmndr., Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, predicted in Ottawa May 18 that the armed forces of the future would be a single land-air-sea service. [See Vol. XV, p. 334D1]

EAST-WEST TRADE

Reds Increase Exports

A report from Washington May 21 attributed to U.S. Commerce Dept. trade analysts said Soviet-bloc exports to non-Communist nations had increased by 35% to an estimated $2.3 billion during 1955 [see Vol. XV, p. 222D2], with exports for West Europe set at $1.9 billion (up from $1.5 billion in 1954) and heavy trade reported with Asia, Africa, the Middle East & Latin America [see Vol. XV, p. 222B3]. Soviet-bloc imports from West Europe were estimated at $1.6 billion in 1955 vs. $1.5 billion in 1954.

The Commerce Dept. reportedly listed Soviet-bloc exports to the U.S. as $55,532,000 for 1955 (mainly meat, furs & benzine)—up from $42,408,000 in 1954 but only 50% of the value of the bloc's 1948 exports to the U.S. Soviet-bloc imports from the U.S. in 1955 were estimated at $7,248,000 (rags, corn, hides & skins), up from $6,120,000 in 1955 but only 5% of the 1948 volume. [See Vol. XV, p. 171E2]

The analysts reported applications for licensing of $8,581,850 worth of U.S. exports to the Soviet bloc in Jan.-Mar. 1956, including $1,285,000 in farm machinery, $800,000 in passenger cars, pens & rayon plant equipment. [see p. 158A3]. Communist China's imports from non-Communist nations were estimated at $300 million during 1955, compared with $293 million in 1954. China's exports to countries outside the Soviet orbit were set at $465 million for 1955, $370 million in 1954. [See Vol. XV, p. 254G1]

Britain to Increase China Trade

Washington reports May 16 said Britain had informed the U.S. of intentions to increase its trade with China by declaring a limited number of items "exceptions" to the ban on export of strategic goods to Red China. The exceptions were to be listed with the NATO Council of Mins.' China Com., governing body for trade with China composed of all NATO members (except Iceland) & Japan. France, Belgium & Japan were reported May 16 to have joined in pressing for revision of U.S. bans on trade with Red China. [See pp. 67C2, 158A3]

U.S. official sources were said to have disclosed May 16 that rubber was one of the items to be "excepted" by Britain for trade with Red China. Britain's proposed list of exceptions was said to have been submitted to the U.S. Jan. 30-Feb. 3 [see p. 41G3-Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden visited the U.S. Jan. 30-Feb. 1 [see p. 41G3-42C1]. The British list reportedly had been studied by the President's Council on Forgn. Economic Policy, the Econ. Defense Advisory Com. & Natl. Security Council, with no recommendations made public. British Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd was revealed May 22 to have informed State Secy. Dulles of the impending British action at the NATO Council meeting in Paris May 4-6.

British officials told newsmen May 17 that Britain would move "cautiously" & would sell Red China no important strategic goods. (State Min. Anthony Nutting told the House of Commons Apr. 11 that the Govt. had approved shipment of 60 tractors to Communist China under "exception" provisions.) Board of Trade statistics cited May 17 put British imports from Red China at £12,360,599 ($34,609,677) during 1955 & exports to Red China at £7,867,609, ($22,029,305) for 1955. [See Vol. XIV, p. 91C-E1]

Payments Plan Offered

Exec. Secy. Gunnar Myrdal of the UN Economic Comm. for Europe May 16 submitted to several European Govts. a memorandum outlining a system of "voluntary" clearance for East-West financial payments designed to help to increase trade between the 2 blocs. Opposed by Britain as undercutting the clearing house functions of the Bank of England, the proposal reportedly would free satellite nations from Russian control over their intl. payments. [See p. 134F1]

U.S. to Show at Red Fairs

Plans to extend U.S. participation in intl. trade fairs to events in East Europe were disclosed May 21 by Harrison T. MacClung, retired West Coast vice pres. of J. Walter Thompson advertising agency whom Pres. Eisenhower appointed May 3 to succeed Roy F. Williams as Office of Intl. Trade Fairs director. MacClung told an Amer. Management Assn. meeting in New York that his agency would ask Congress for $3.5 million to finance U.S. exhibits in 25 fairs next fiscal year (as against 18 this year) and hoped to be represented in 1957 fairs in Leipzig, E. Germany & Posnan, Poland. He said U.S. exhibits would "hold down propaganda" but would counteract Soviet anti-American propaganda by showing "how Americans live & how democracy has worked in this country to give us the wide range of products we produce." [See p. 3A3]

U.S. Bars Oil Drill Deal

U.S. Commerce Secy. Sinclair Weeks announced May 16 that Dresser Industries, Inc. of Dallas, Tex. had been denied, for security reasons, a license to export to Russia information on design, production & operation of rotary rock drill bits in exchange for data on oil well turbo drills made in the USSR [see p. 106D2]. Commerce Dept. officials said Russia would have the advantage in the exchange and that it would cause increased pressure on the U.S. by allied countries to reduce the variety of products embargoed against shipment to the East. Moscow *Pravda* denounced the decision in an editorial May 22 demanding that the U.S. free Soviet trade.

Reds Invite PAA to Moscow

The U.S. State Dept. said May 21 that Pan American World Airways had been encouraged by Soviet diplomats during the past month to open negotiations for permission to operate to Moscow. State Secy. John Foster Dulles said May 22 that he would "welcome" such an agreement and that there had been "no suggestion" that Russian airlines operate reciprocally to the U.S. [See p. 155D3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Mollet Ends Moscow Talks

French Premier Guy Mollet, on his return to Paris May 20 from talks in Moscow May 16-19 with Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev & Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov, said that the negotiations had helped "to dissipate the climate of suspicion that still exists, but which is being reduced." French Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau had remained in Moscow to continue a 10-day tour of the USSR. [See p. 158F1]

Moscow dispatches had reported an early disagreement in the Franco-Soviet talks May 16 as Mollet defended the U.S. against Khrushchev's assertions that the U.S. had been "obstructive" on disarmament. The Soviet

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leaders were said to have demanded wide agreement on disarmament May 16 and met with Mollet's demand for prior consideration of political questions, including German unification [see p. 149G2]. The talks May 17 were said to have centered on the Pineau plan for UN aid to underdeveloped areas. with the Soviet leaders expressing interest. [See p. 149D1]

Differ on Algeria, Europe

Negotiations were halted & one Kremlin session cancelled May 18 by differences over North Africa & French policy in Algeria. A joint Franco-Soviet communiqué issued after final informal talks May 18-19 said only that the USSR hoped "that the French Govt., acting in a liberal spirit, may be able to find . . . an adequate solution" in Algeria. [See pp. 90A-E1, 159F3]

The May 19 communiqué also: noted the failure to reach accord on a European political settlement; said the French Govt. "recognized the importance of the [Soviet move] to reduce . . . armed forces [see p. 165F2]; pledged both nations to back UN efforts in the Middle East & agreed to expansion of Franco-Soviet trade. [See p. 166E1]

(Khrushchev reportedly gathered Arab diplomats within earshot of Mollet at a Kremlin reception May 19 to toast "the Arabs & all other nations that are struggling for natl. independence.") [See p. 142F3]

Nehru Asks Algerian Truce

Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru May 22 called for "a cessation of fighting in Algeria" as the first step in a 5-point peace plan that included recognition of the "entity & personality" of Algeria, racial equality and direct negotiations between France & the rebel leaders. Nehru did not mention Arab demands for full Algeria independence. [See p. 127A3].

(The Arab League's Political Com. said in Damascus May 19 that it had ended talks on collective Arab measures to support "Algeria's Natl. cause" & would attempt to bring the problem before the UN Security Council [see pp. 118G1, 150D2]. 5 Algerian rebel leaders, headed by ex-moderate Ferhat Abbas, left Tripoli for Europe, the U.S. & Latin America May 20, reportedly to win foreign support for the rebels.) [See p. 150B3]

(24 Frenchmen & 67 Moslems were reported killed in Algerian fighting May 16-22, the dead including Algerian "Gen. Commanding the North Sahara" Si Mustafa May 16 & 20 young French reservists ambushed 25 mi. from Algiers May 18 [see p. 159G2-C3]. 20 policemen & 8 civilians were injured in Grenoble, France May 20, when 300 rioters stormed a railway station & damaged equipment in an effort to stop departure of reservists bound for Algeria. The Paris Communist CP newspapers *L'Humanité* & *L'Humanité Dimanche* for May 11 & 13 were seized by the Natl. Defense Ministry for an article describing French reprisals against Algerian Arabs.) [See p. 127A3]

Dulles Scores Egypt on China

Recognition of the Communist Govt. of China May 16 by the Govt. of Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser was termed by U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles May 22 "an action that we regret." Dulles told the press that should Egypt accept Soviet aid for the Aswan High Dam project, "it would be unlikely . . . that we would find it practical" to join in financing of the project [see p. 134-G1]. Dulles' comments followed reports from Washington May 17 that U.S. officials expected Syria, Saudi Arabia & Lebanon to establish relations soon with Peiping.

U.S. Halts Israeli Vehicles

The State Dept. revealed May 18 that a shipment of 21 surplus Army half tracks to Israel under an export license covering half track spare parts had been halted in New York by the Customs Bureau May 10 after discovery that the vehicles were fully assembled. The Israeli Embassy in Washington said May 19 that the vehicles would be returned to the dealer who had sold them to the Israeli Purchasing Comm. & would be replaced by $150,000 worth of spare parts permitted under the export license. [See p. 133E2]

More Arabian Arms Shipped

The U.S. Defense Dept. confirmed May 16 that a shipment of ammunition & military supplies for Saudi Arabia, valued at under $1,000,000, had been assembled at Sunny Pt., N.C. under an agreement for $7,000,000 worth of arms signed in 1955. State Dept. spokesman said May 16 that the consignment was part of the same order under which Saudi Arabia was shipped 18 M-41 tanks in February [see p. 58C3-59C2]. The shipment reportedly left for Saudi Arabia aboard the freighter *Monterey* May 16.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Welcomes Sukarno

Pres. Eisenhower gave a state luncheon May 16 for Pres. Sukarno*, 54, of Indonesia, who was in the U.S. for a 19-day state visit. Sukarno & his son, Mohammed Guntur, 12, had arrived a short time earlier aboard Mr. Eisenhower's plane, the *Columbine II*, which had picked up the Indonesian party in Honolulu May 15.

Sukarno told a joint session of Congress May 17 that "the main aim" of U.S. aid to Asian nations should be to make them economically & "politically stable" and thus "able to defend their freedom against all assaults." "Military aid is no substitute for Asian stability," he said.

Although Indonesia "is a democracy," Sukarno said, "to the famished man democracy can never be more than a slogan." He said "the fight for the emancipation of our people" also was a fight to free them from want & misery. "We will accept with the greatest appreciation any assistance that may come to us, from whatever quarter it may come." But, he said, "we are determined that no material advantage will buy from us any part of our hard-won freedom. . . ."

Sukarno spoke of Asia's fight against colonialism and said: "For us of Asia & Africa, nationalism is the mainspring of our efforts. Understand that, and you have the key to much of postwar history. Fail to understand it, and no amount of thinking, no torrent of words & no Niagara of dollars will produce anything but bitterness & disillusionment."

Sukarno warned that war in an atomic age would mean "universal death & the end of mankind's brief civilization." "We who have not got the atom bomb, we will watch every move you take in this matter," he said. "We will support every action taken by you or the responsible leaders of any country to remove the shadow of the atom bomb."

Sukarno agreed at a Natl. Press Club luncheon in Washington May 18 that the common policy of Indonesia & the U.S. was "a larger freedom for mankind." But, he said, there may be "more than one road to final consummation of a policy." Indonesia "will never be neutral until man the world over is free," he said. Neither was his country "anti-West," he declared. The "one manifestation of West which we—& all of Asia—completely reject" was "colonialism," he said. Colonialism "is not dead," he insisted. "Come to Asia" & Africa "and see for yourselves." [See 94E2]

*Non-Dutch spelling preferred by Sukarno for use in the West—although he & his Govt. continued to use the old, Dutch spelling: Soekarno.

Urges Arms Research Posts

Pres. Eisenhower sent Congress May 16 a reorganization plan under which each of the 3 military services would get a new Asst. Secy. for Research & Dvpt., as recommended by the Hoover Comm. The plan would take effect in 60 days unless vetoed by Congress.

Mr. Eisenhower said the new officials would be "experienced in scientific fields," would coordinate their departments' scientific activities and make possible sound, inter-related programs throughout the Defense Dept. Although the Air Force already had an Asst. Secy. for Research & Dvpt., the President said he found an additional Asst. Secy. necessary because "the existing arrangement, while suitable for research & development matters," did not provide adequate coordination. [See p. 113D1]

ARMED FORCES

Services Vie Over Weapons

Conflict among the Army, AF & Navy over their concepts of weapons & tactics needed for defense was disclosed by Washington press reports May 18. Newsmen reported that they had seen an AF document, recently distributed to AF commands, that called

for a 2-yr. public relations drive to "mold opinion & channel the vibrant tensions of public thinking" toward support of the AF doctrine that security lay in air power. Army informants were quoted as challenging the air-power theory on grounds that it was "inflexible & unrealistic," "unsound & bigoted" in answering "all politico-military questions with 'maximum destruction.'" Further disclosures May 19: an AF document marshalling arguments to be submitted to Congress held that Navy super aircraft carriers of the *Forrestal* class would be easy targets for sea & air attack and not sufficiently effective for strategic bombing; Army leaders had documented their contention that "ability to succeed in land warfare remains the decisive factor" and "control of all land-launched missiles is the responsibility of the Army commander." Existence of an AF analysis branding the Army's Nike missile as inadequate for anti-aircraft defense was disclosed May 20.

Wilson Demands Unity

Faced with Congressional threats of investigation of inter-service feuds, Defense Secy. Chas. E. Wilson May 19 rebuked service officers who "practice psychological warfare on each other." He assembled the Joint Chiefs of Staff & service secretaries at a Pentagon news conference May 21 and commented: "Eager beaver" partisans in the various services had fed information to the press which "blew up a bigger wind than I like"; "we are making a lot of progress and are having some trouble" but "honest differences & reasonable competition . . . are healthy & will result in a stronger defense establishment." He declared that "it is not good for the country" for service differences to be aired prematurely "without giving the proper responsible officials the opportunity to weigh all the factors." After calling at the White House May 22, Wilson said Pres. Eisenhower was "a bit unhappy . . . that we don't seem to get along better in the services." [See p. 152C3]

POLITICS

Stevenson-Kefauver Debate

Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) & Adlai Stevenson, contenders for the Democratic Presidential nomination, discussed campaign issues in a nationally-telecast ABC debate in Miami May 21. They found themselves generally in accord on most topics and disagreed markedly only on Stevenson's proposal that the U.S. take the lead in halting H-bomb tests.

Kefauver called it "inconsistent" to demand an end to such experiments while at the same time criticizing the Eisenhower Admin. for not keeping the U.S. ahead of the USSR in missile & weapon development. The U.S. could slow down advanced weapons development only after receiving a firm Soviet commitment & clear evidence of Russian good faith, Kefauver declared.

Stevenson said the U.S. could regain leadership for peace only by a step such as he proposed. Elaborate inspection machinery was not necessary, he declared, because it was impossible to set off an H-bomb without the whole world knowing of it, and the USSR could not violate an agreement to ban H-tests without being found out. [See p. 143C-D3]

Stevenson said the recently-announced Soviet military manpower cut was "of no significance because of the change in character of war." But it was a "spectacular propaganda stroke" which would impress uncommitted nations, he said, and was the sort of "ingenious idea" the U.S. needed. Kefauver opposed U.S. military cuts on the basis of the Red action but urged keeping "our lines of communications open" to see whether Russia actually meant to act in good faith. [See p. 157B1-E3]

Rivals Agree on Issues

Both candidates agreed that the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision was "the law of the land" and must be enforced. They said that if elected, they would call bi-racial conferences on implementing the decision [see pp. 112E-F2, 94F1-A2]. Both urged early aid for small businessmen. Stevenson charged that the GOP Admin. operated in the interests of big business. Kefauver urged legal restraint on big-business mergers.

The debate was the outcome of a challenge made by Stevenson to Kefauver Apr. 16 that they debate campaign issues on TV.

Stevenson, Kefauver & N.Y. Gov. Averell Harriman, an "inactive candidate" for the Democratic Presidential nomination, also expressed agreement in fundamental issues in recorded interviews played May 13 in Washington to the convention of Americans for Democratic Action. All recommended tax cuts for "low-income" groups, long-term foreign aid and shipment of arms to Israel. The ADA then pronounced all 3 "eminently qualified" for the nomination and declared its opposition to the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket. (The ADA convention, by a 128-123 vote May 12, endorsed a proposal by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman [D., N.Y.] to deny federal school aid funds to states & school districts "known or found to be in defiance" of desegregation decisions.)

Candidates Present Views

Kefauver. Eisenhower Admin. power & conservation policies were attacked by Kefauver in West Coast speeches.

Kefauver charged in Klamath Falls, Ore. May 15 that Interior Secy. Douglas McKay &/or the Interior Dept.: (a) "signed away . . . the greatest of the remaining [U.S.] hydro-electric sites" (Hell's Canyon) although "he knew that he was placing a limit on the development of the Northwest"; (b) "opened up the wildlife refuges . . . to the oil companies"; (c) "circumvented the public preference clause" under which public, non-profit bodies were to be assured of first access to low-cost power from federal projects; (d) "promulgated the so-called 'partnership' plan under which the private power companies were to be cut in on every federal power project—or else the projects would not be built"—and under which "there was a total stoppage of progress in power projects sponsored by the federal government." Kefauver charged that the Admin. "has been trying to make a deal under which private power companies would get all the power from the tremendous John Day Dam, despite the fact that the federal government would have to put up most of the cost of the dam." Kefauver had charged in Sacramento, Calif. May 11 that Actg. Interior Secy. Clarence A. Davis had used "the ideas, in fact the very words" of Pacific Gas & Electric Co. lawyers "in getting around the so-called 'wheeling' agreements, which are the heart of the [public power] preference clause."

Among other Kefauver statements:

In Ft. Walton, Fla. May 1: It would be folly for the U.S. to halt H-tests without an effective disarmament agreement. [See p. 14C-D3]

In Los Angeles May 8: "Genuine anti-trust enforcement" ended with the Eisenhower Admin. The Admin. boasted of starting more anti-trust cases than the Democrats but failed to disclose that "it has settled more by consent judgment than any other administration." Republican officials sat "around the table with wrongdoing businessmen and [made] deals by way of consent judgments." The Admin. originally had brought criminal anti-trust action against "flagrant" practices of "large oil companies." But after the intervention of Sullivan & Cromwell, "the law firm of the Dulles brothers," Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. changed the proceedings to civil action and said "criminal prosecution would henceforth be reserved for flagrant cases." Later, however, Brownell brought criminal action against "small" electrical contractors & a union in Chattanooga.

At the convention of the California Institute of Social Welfare ("Old Folks Lobby") in Los Angeles May 10: "I have proposed in the Senate that the Govt. assume greater responsibility in public assistance payments to the states so that we can give our American needy at least $100 a month."

In Fresno, Calif. May 12: The USSR, Britain & France were ahead of the U.S. in commercial development of atomic energy because "the Republican Admin. & Congress insisted all commercial development be by private enterprise." The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 "even provided that for demonstration purposes the Govt. could not build atomic reactors. The Democrats & I fought for at least allowing the Govt. to take the lead in demonstration efforts. Since the passage of the act, private industry hasn't been granted a single permit. . . ." [See pp. 155A2, 162E3]

(Ex-Gov. Millard Caldwell of Florida, introducing Stevenson to a crowd in Tallahassee, denounced Kefauver by reading a Mar. 21 *Richmond News Leader* editorial that described Kefauver as "an integrationist, a far-Left liberal, a sycophant for the Negro vote & the union vote." Stevenson said later that he had not heard Caldwell's remarks. Kefauver, in speeches in Florida, repeatedly denied reports that he "favored use of federal troops" to enforce school desegregation.) [See p. 86G1-A2]

Stevenson. A 3-point federal aid program to end the shortage of teachers & trained scientific personnel was urged by Stevenson at a Humboldt State Teachers College picnic in Arcata, Calif. May 16. He recommended: (1) federal expenditure of at least $50 million annually in matching funds to states to raise teacher salaries and improve training; (2) federal scholarships to students who would teach after graduation; (3) federal research on learning ability & other educational matters. Among views Stevenson expressed earlier:

At a N. Y. fund-raising dinner Apr. 25: Pres. Eisenhower failed to provide "moral leadership" in carrying out the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision. The decision "requires social change in some areas of our country, and all social change creates massive problems of adjustment. The Supreme Court wisely left it to the district courts to determine the measures of good faith progress" [see p. 68C-F3]. "We must . . . take the strongest possible measures to prevent espionage & strengthen our counter-intelligence activities & agencies. . . . But let us, too, weigh clearly & carefully the balance between these necessities & the equal necessity of protecting the rights of free speech & association guaranteed by the First Amendment. . . . The time has come to restore to our security procedures the fundamental principle of the Bill of Rights that no man shall lose his life, liberty or property without due process of law. The discharge of an employe by governmental edict without the right to face his accusers offends

that principle." [See Vol. XV, p. 101D3; XIV, 364G1, C3]

In Miami Apr. 26: Asst. State Secy. Henry Holland "was booed [in] . . . Buenos Aires because the [Eisenhower] Admin. leadership had extolled the virtues of a vicious & cruel dictator [Juan D. Perón]—a dictator with whom Pres. Eisenhower's brother [Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower] had formed a close friendship." [See p. 155A1; Vol. XIII, 350G2-A3]

In Klamath Falls, Ore. May 1: The Eisenhower Admin. gave away "our rich offshore oil lands . . . to fulfill Republican campaign promises." It gave away or tried to give away "countless other riches which the people of this nation alone possess—grazing rights on our public lands, Govt.-owned helium production plants," timber rights in Oregon's Rogue River Natl. Forest (to the Al Sarena Co. "on the pretext that [the firm] was to mine for gold & silver"), "precious rights of our American Indians," the Hell's Canyon water power site. [See p. 60A3]

In Monterey, Calif. May 7: The Eisenhower Admin. dismayed U.S. friends abroad by "threats & boasts . . . & flexing our muscles." State Secy. Dulles was an "unguided missile that traveled so fast neither [Senate GOP leader William F.] Knowland nor [Vice Pres.] Nixon have been able to contradict him twice in the same country."

At the Los Angeles Press Club May 9: The most promising approach to "the crisis of medical care" seemed "to be the development of voluntary, private, prepayment health insurance programs providing comprehensive service at low rates. . . . To stimulate growth of these plans there is urgent need . . . [for] long-term, low-interest Govt. loans to help new prepayment groups to come into existence, and Govt. grants to meet part of the cost of comprehensive care" for people with limited financial means. Federal action was needed to support medical school construction & medical research, inclusion of disability insurance in the social security system and construction of nursing homes & community centers for elderly persons. [See p. 128D-E3]

In Los Angeles May 11: The U.S. should "restore the balance" of military power between Israel & "her unfriendly neighbors" by giving Israel arms. Then the UN should call "on Russia & everyone else . . . for an arms embargo." The U.S. also should issue declarations that Israel was "here to stay" and that "we won't tolerate armed aggression by either side and stand ready to intervene to prevent it." [See p. 137D-E3]

In Pendleton, Ore. May 15: Food surpluses should be used in an enlarged school lunch program, should be distributed to the needy through a food stamp plan and should be sent overseas as "an instrument of foreign policy." Farm Home Admin. credit should be increased by expanding "both the loan insurance program, which will make maximum use of private lending agencies, & the direct loan program, which . . . would have to be increased 5 times." [See p. 128F1]

In The Dalles, Ore. May 15: Stevenson favored the "partnership" idea in developing natural resources, but the Eisenhower Admin. used the idea to promote private utility profits at public expense and to defer important projects or to develop them incompletely. [See p. 60A3]

In Eugene, Ore. May 15: Economic aid to underdeveloped nations should be expanded but "without a military price-tag." [See p. 137A-B3]

Harriman. A "New Vision" philosophy to succeed the New & Fair Deal was proposed by Harriman at the convention of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union in Atlantic City May 12. He did not define the term but indicated that it meant action in social fields & on "new problems" of America & the world. He opposed this philosophy to the "Eisenhower trademark" of "middle of the road," which he considered "just a front for inaction." He urged a $1.25-an-hr. minimum wage and Taft-Hartley law amendments to neutralize state "right-to-work" laws and to end curbs on labor in politics.

Ex-Pres. Truman presented the 1955 4 Freedoms Award to Harriman in New York May 9. In his acceptance speech, Harriman urged the U.S. to "adhere to a steadfast policy of anti-colonialism" (he had expressed regret Apr. 27 that Admin. leaders "did not dissociate themselves from the colonialism that oppresses the people of Cyprus") and to "undertake an adequate & steadfast program dedicated to free-world economic growth, to help all countries in their efforts to achieve economic as well as political independence." (In the May issue of the *Atlantic,* Harriman proposed an international lending organization, more flexible than the Intl. Bank, to benefit underdeveloped countries.)

Harriman toured Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Washington, Idaho, Utah & Nevada May 13-18 but denied seeking backing for his "inactive" candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination. He said his mission was "to support the Democratic Party." He told Democrats in Wyoming & Montana May 14 that he would "be mighty proud" of their support of his candidacy. [See Vol. XV, p. 402C-D1]

Other recent Harriman remarks:

In Milwaukee May 5: Pres. Eisenhower "stood idly by" for 3 years "and refused to take any action" on farm problems until the 1956 election year, "and then he picked up the Democratic idea of a soil bank, which his own Admin. had rejected as recently as last fall." Republicans were "telling city voters that if the farmers' income were raised, it would be bad for city people," but "the people know that hard times for any group spreads like a disease." [See p. 138C-D1]

In Denver May 13: "The Republicans talk about peace & prosperity, but there doesn't have to be any shooting for there to be no peace. 3 years ago we were winning the cold war. Now we are losing it." [See p. 138B1]

In Salt Lake City May 17: Harriman never would accept the support of Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), pro-segregation leader. Eastland "is not in accord with the Dem. Party's platform."

In Newark, N. J. May 19: Harriman had found during his tour that people were "beginning to understand that it is Pres. Eisenhower, not the hired hands, who is responsible for the failures of this Administration."

Primaries

Nebraska. Pres. Eisenhower, unopposed, won 17 of Nebraska's 18 Republican convention delegates in the state Presidential primary May 15. Kefauver, also unopposed, won 5 of 12 Democratic delegates. Incomplete returns showed 97,030 votes for Mr. Eisenhower, 52,996 for Kefauver. Scattered write-in votes were for Stevenson, Harriman & Nixon.

Oregon. Stevenson won Oregon's 16 Democratic convention votes by receiving 72,356 votes to 47,927 for Kefauver (incomplete totals) in a Presidential write-in primary May 18. Incomplete returns showed that Pres. Eisenhower, only candidate with his name printed on a Presidential ballot, received 185,583 votes, and 32,878 Republicans wrote in Nixon's name as Mr. Eisenhower's Vice Presidential running mate. Ex-Interior Secy. Douglas McKay, 62, won the GOP Senatorial nomination by a 99,594-80,547 victory (incomplete) over ex-State Sen. Philip S. Hitchcock, 51. McKay was seeking the seat of Sen. Wayne Morse (D.), who was renominated. [See p. 112E-F3]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Senate Approves Farm Bill

An omnibus farm bill (HR10875) implementing Pres. Eisenhower's $1.2 billion soil bank plan was approved by Senate voice vote May 18, modified by a joint conference committee May 21-22 and passed by Senate voice vote May 22 before going to the House.

The compromise version raised price supports for 1956-crop small feed grains (oats, rye, barley & grain sorghums) from 70% of parity to 76%, as the Senate proposed, instead of by 16%, as the House recommended. The compromise accepted a House provision for the Admin. to start the soil bank program in 1956. But it did not provide advance soil bank payments the Admin. had requested.

The bill also would: (a) maintain existing wheat, corn, & cotton parity levels through 1957; (b) maintain current cotton & rice acreage allotments, although a 1%-a-yr. cut in the cotton allotment for any state would be permitted; (c) add $500 million to a fund from customs receipts used to help strengthen farm prices; (d) require the Govt. to pay for processing surplus foods into home-consumption packages; (e) increase purchase of pork & other perishables by $500 million; (f) add $200 million to $300 million already available for ocean freight charges on surpluses disposed of through welfare organizations; (g) create a commission to study industrial uses of farm products; (h) require the Agri. Secy. to study & report to Congress on new ways to use surpluses, including food stamps to aid the needy.

The Senate May 18 rejected requests of Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. Dulles to eliminate (1) a section directing the Agri. Secy. to sell surplus cotton abroad at world market prices, (2) a provision cutting long-staple cotton imports and (3) a 2-price rice plan permitting export of rice at less than the domestic price (the bill also provided for a permissive 2-price plan for corn.) [See p. 153G1-B2]

(Pres. Eisenhower ordered federal agencies May 21 not to lease Govt. land for growing price-supported crops of which there was a surplus.)

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Supreme Court, ruling on a Nebraska case involving the Union Pacific RR, unanimously held May 21 that a 1951 Federal law authorizing labor unions & railroads to make union shop contracts prevailed over a state right-to-work (anti-union shop) law. [See Vol. XV, p. 225G1] . . . **Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union** convention in Atlantic City heard ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky May 10 & AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany May 11 call for ouster of union officials with business interests in industries whose workers they represented. The convention also: (1) heard Dubinsky disclose plans May 16 to use $15 million of ILGWU pension & welfare reserves for purchase of FHA mortgages for small-home construction: (2) approved May 15 merger of 42 pension funds; (3) opposed May 18 a $1 hourly wage minimum in Puerto Rico's brassiere industry until it was better established; (4) donated May 18 a $40,000 healthmobile to provide free medical examinations for Puerto Rican garment workers; (5) called for election of a U.S. President dedicated to New Deal-Fair Deal principles & support of school desegregation; (6) voted Dubinsky a 9th 3-yr. term as ILGWU pres. May 18 & raised his salary $2,500 (to $25,000 a year.) after he vetoed a $5,000 raise. [See Vol. XV, 134C3]

FOREIGN

Britain. The London *Daily Express* said May 21 that 3 junior intelligence service officers linked with the disappearance of frogman Cmndr. Lionel Crabb had been shifted to other departments. [See p. 158C-F1] . . . The U.S. Commerce Dept. said May 18 that Britain had begun returning 88 million ounces ($81.2 million worth) of silver borrowed under the World War II Lend Lease Act & scheduled for repayment by April, 1957. [See Vol. II, p. 401C] . . . 3 London businessmen were convicted & given jail terms May 18 for illegally exporting £1 million ($2.8 million worth) of strategic metals to the Soviet bloc. [See p. 158F2] . . . Prime Min. Anthony Eden said May 16 he would visit Australia & New Zealand in late 1956. He had refused May 8 under questioning in Commons to set a date for a projected Moscow visit or agree to invite Chinese Red Premier Chou En-lai to visit Britain. [See p. 42D1] . . . The House of Commons May 16 passed, 198-194, an amendment to the bill ending death sentences to retain hanging for new killings by murderers under life sentence. [See p. 62B1] . . . The British Communist Party May 16 admitted a "number of mistakes" in its past pro-Stalin, anti-Tito policies. A party reorganization May 13 had shifted Secy. Harry Pollitt, 65, to the party chairmanship and made Chief Natl. Organizer John Gollan, 45, the new secretary, Chrmn. William Gallacher, 74, new party president, R. Palme Dutt new Exec. Com. Chrmn. & George Matthews, new Asst. Gen. Secy. [See Vol. XIII, p. 75E] . . . The Conservative Party May 11 conceded losses in British & Welsh municipal council elections May 7 & listed: Conservatives—1,358 seats won (down 251); Labor—1,610 seats (up 386); Independents—454 (up 24); Liberals —71 (up 4) [see Vol. XV, p. 177F3]. A British Inst. of Public Opinion (Gallup) poll Apr. 20 listed Labor support at 47.5% (up 3.5% from Nov. 1955), Tory support at 44.5% (down 3.5%). [See p. 62D1] . . . 11,000 Standard Motor Co. workers May 11 ended a 16 day strike against layoffs of 3,500 men during a 4 mo. $11.2 million automation program at Standard's Coventry tractor plant. Union leaders had refused May 9 to sanction the strike. [See Vol. XV, p. 360D-E3]

South Korea. Pres. Syngman Rhee, 81, won a 3d 4-yr. term in elections May 15. Final returns May 17 gave him 5,046,437 out of 9,068,247 votes cast. The late Dem. Party candidate P. H. Shinicky [see p. 154D3] received about 1.8 million votes, Progressive Party candidate Cho Bang Am about 1.5 million [see p. 123C2]. Ex-Amb.-to-U.S. John M. Chang, anti-Rhee Dem. Party candidate, was confirmed May 20 as Vice President with 4,012,-654 votes to 3,805,502 for Rhee's Liberal running mate, Lee Ki Poong.

USSR. Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) sources told a touring French Socialist delegation May 13 that the USSR had ended "deportation" to remote parts of the USSR except for serious political crimes & that the internment camp system would be replaced within 18 mos. by ordinary prisons & "corrective labor colonies." [See p. 145D3] . . . A Supreme Soviet Presidium decree signed by Chrmn. Kliment E. Voroshilov Apr. 25 & published May 8 revoked 5 decrees (3 dated 1940) freezing Soviet workers on their jobs & providing jail terms for unauthorized shifts or absenteeism. The decrees ordered labor law prisoners freed. [See p. 145B3] . . . A decree signed by Voroshilov Apr. 19 & revealed May 4 ended special MVD powers to try, convict and execute persons accused of political crimes under Dec. 1, 1934 & Sept. 9, 1937 decrees. Soviet Supreme Court Pres. Anatoli Volin said May 4 that the MVD's "Ossob" (extralegal tribunal) had been abolished by an unpublished 1953 decree & review boards set up to check past MVD sentences. [See pp. 145D3, 49D3] . . . The Soviet Govt. May 9 announced a draft law providing 50%-100% pensions for men aged 60 (after 25 yrs. work), women aged 55 (after 20 yrs. work) and in heavy industry & mining for men aged 50 (after 20 yrs. work) & women aged 45 (after 16 yrs. work), with special provisions for the disabled & aged. [See p. 106C2] . . . Finance Min. Arseny G. Zverev May 14 announced a voluntary state bond drive of 32 billion rubles with Soviet workers' contributions set at between 2 & 4 weeks earnings. [See Vol. XV, p. 222C-D2] . . . The Railway newspaper *Gudok* May 6 announced the capture of Gypsy gangster chief Vladimir Stepanovich Sharkozi & recovery of 18.5 million rubles in stolen goods . . . British Central Electricity Bd. Chrmn. Lord Citrine, in Moscow on his 6th Russian visit May 5, admired the "rapid progress" of Soviet electrification. [See p. 145E2]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentine Pres. Pedro E. Aramburu appointed Dr. Carlos Adrogue as Education Min. May 16 following the resignation May 12 of Atilio dell'Oro Maini [see p. 162E2]. The West German Lufthansa air line was authorized May 21 to begin commercial flights to Argentina. [See Vol. XV, p. 179D3] . . . **El Salvador's** ruling Dem. Unification Party won a majority in Congress in elections May 13. [See p. 87E2] . . . **Guatemalan** Govt.'s award of 25-yr. contracts to 2 U.S. companies for exploitation of untapped Guatemalan mahogany and cedar forests was reported by the *N. Y. Times* May 17. The Robinson Lumber Co. of New Orleans & Weis-Fricker Mahogany Co. of Pensacola, Fla. were to set up timber processing mills, build & maintain roads and set up housing, schools & hospitals for workers in exchange for the right to purchase wood at fixed prices. The companies agreed to plant 5 new trees for each cubic meter taken out. No whole logs were to be exported. [See Vol. XV, p. 162B2] . . . **Haitian** cities of Port-au-Prince, Jacmel & Les Cayes were placed under state-of-seige May 22 in efforts to end disorders. 35 persons had been arrested for trying to launch a general strike May 15 against Pres. Paul Magloire whose term of office they believed had ended that day. Magloire contended his term ran for another year. [See Vol. XV, p. 35A3] . . . **Paraguayan** student riots May 19 against Pres. Alfredo Stroessner were reported May 21 to have been crushed by police after 40 students were injured. Stroessner's Cabinet reportedly resigned May 13. [See p. 5C3] . . . **U.S. Asst. Atty. Gen. Warren Olney,** in a letter May 21 to N. Y. attorney Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., suggested that Roosevelt inquire of the Dominican Republic concerning the whereabouts of Dr. Jesus de Galindez, Columbia U. lecturer missing from New York since Mar. 12. Roosevelt, legal counsel for the D.R. in the U.S., had written to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. May 1 to ask that the Justice Dept. "exert & exhaust every effort to solve the de Galindez disappearance." Roosevelt accused Olney May 21 of trying to make "political hay" of the incident. (Pres. Eisenhower said May 9 that the FBI had no authority to investigate the case since no Federal statute had been violated.) [See p. 96C3]

ECONOMICS

U.S. budget surplus of $1.828 billion this fiscal year was predicted May 17 by Treas. Secy. George M. Humphrey & Budget Dir. Percival F. Brundage in a letter to Congress. Pres. Eisenhower's budget message in January had predicted a $230 million surplus. Humphrey & Brundage said an "upsurge of prosperity in the nation" had caused Fed. Govt. receipts to increase and that "a balanced budget, for which the President has been striving for 3 yrs., now appears assured for the 1956 fiscal year." They urged that the surplus be applied to "make a most welcome reduction in our huge national debt." (The Congressional Joint Com. on Internal Revenue Taxation, in another budget review issued May 17, predicted a $2.3 billion surplus this year, a $2.2 billion surplus—instead of $400 million as forecast by the President in January—in the fiscal year beginning July 1.) [See pp. 112F3, 18E2-21D1]

Statistical reports: U.S. net private & public debt increased by $51 billion to $658 billion in 1955 (by Commerce Dept. May 20) [see p. 130G2]; manufacturers' unfilled orders totaled $57.2 billion Apr. 1—about same as on Mar. 1 but $9 billion higher than on Apr. 1, 1955 (by Commerce Dept. May 22) [see p. 162C2]; U.S. individual savings totaled $592.8 billion Dec. 31 for an $8 billion increase during 1955 (by SEC May 10) [see Vol. XV, p. 171E1]; prospective investment by U.S. industry this year in new plants & equipment totaled $39 billion (McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. survey reported May 18). [See p. 146D1]

Fed. Trade Comm. May 16 dismissed charges of false advertising against Pioneers, Inc. of Oakland, Calif. based on its claims for the battery additive AD-X2. [See Vol. XV, p. 434E1] . . . **Sheraton Corp. of Amer.** May 22 bought for $30 million the 22 hotels

in 15 cities owned & leased by the (Eugene C.) Eppley Hotels Co. The purchase increased the Sheraton chain to 54 hotels in 40 U.S. & Canadian cities with total capacity of 24,360 rooms in 29 hotels). [See p. 107B2] . . . **Webb & Knapp, Inc.** announced in New York May 21 its purchase for $15,500,000 of 85% interest in Godchaux Sugars, Inc., Louisiana cane sugar refiners, and plans to (a) sell the Godchaux refineries to Natl. Sugar Refining & (b) develop new industrial sites on 35,000 acres of Godchaux land along the Mississippi between New Orleans & Baton Rouge. [See p. 107A3] . . . **Kaiser Steel Corp.** announced May 21 a $113 million expansion program for its mill in Fontana, Calif. to increase capacity by 40% (from 1,084,000 to 1,528,000 tons of finished steel a year). [See p. 155G1; Vol. XV, 403E1, 54F2]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. Ohio State U. & Sloan-Kettering Inst. for Cancer Research (N.Y.) disclosed May 22 that 96 convicts in Ohio State Penitentiary (Columbus) had volunteered to be injected with live cancer cells in an experiment to investigate how healthy bodies resist growth of cancer. [See pp. 131F1, 61C1] . . . The Amer. Cancer Society reported May 9: 400,000 living Americans had been cured of cancer; cures currently were brought about in 25% of cancer cases; 80,000 of 250,000 destined to die of cancer this year could have been saved through early detection of the disease; 95% of cancer patients were over 35; one of every 4 Americans was destined, at present rates, to be afflicted with cancer. [See pp. 156A, 63C1] . . . Recognition within the past 2 yrs. of a "new" disease caused by a bacillus similar to TB but more resistant to chemical treatment than TB was reported at a Natl. Tuberculosis Assn. meeting in New York May 21. [See Vol. XV, p. 178F2] . . . Pope Pius XII, addressing a meeting of gynecologists in Rome May 19, said that artificial insemination was "immoral & absolutely illicit." He said that the Church disapproved of the separation in marriage of "biological activity from the personal relations" and considered conjugal union complete & legitimate only when consisting of "organic functions, the emotions linked with them and the spiritual & disinterested love that animates it." [See pp. 163A3, 15C3] . . . A study of 8,000 cases indicated that heart disease, which killed twice as many men as women from 1910 to 1940, proved fatal to an equal number of men & women from 1940 to 1955, Dr. Stanley W. Hartroft, Washington U. (St. Louis) pathologist, reported to an Amer. Chemical Soc. meeting in New York May 11. He suggested the possibility that smoking was linked to the increasing rate of heart disease among women. [See p. 63A1] . . . Salk antipolio vaccine shots released by the PHS in 13 mos. totaled 54,368,733 after the release of 1,992,978 by the PHS May 9. [See p. 131F1] . . . The Amer. Nurses Assn. convention in Chicago passed a resolution May 16 asking Pres. Eisenhower & Congress for amendment of the Taft-Hartley labor law so that non-profit hospitals would not be exempted from its provision that employers must bargain with employes. [See Vol. XII, p. 250B-C] . . . Davis Stern, 69, who said he had not graduated from medical school but had performed 7,000 surgical operations as a staff member of Minnesota penal & mental institutions from 1919 to 1927, was given a suspended one-yr. jail sentence in Minneapolis May 22 for practicing "healing" without a license.

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Library of Congress disclosed May 19 that the *U.S. Quarterly Book Review*, a guide to important new books published the past 12 yrs., would be discontinued with the June 1956 issue for lack of funds. . . . **Calif. Inst. of Technology** study forecasting great technological strides and a world population of 6.7 billion (barring catastrophe) by 2,050 A.D. was summarized by the *N.Y. Times* May 21. The survey was being studied by U.S. industrial firms. [See Vol. XV, p. 372B3]

NEW BOOKS

A Cornish Waif's Story. By Emma Smith. Dickensian biog. of illegitimate girl who spent childhood begging for cruel organ-grinder. May 18. (Dutton, 192 pp., $3)†

Falconer's Voyage. By Hugh Hickling. Novel of callous British LCT cmndr's. realization of human values in love & war. May 15. (Houghton Mifflin, 256 pp., $3.50)*

The Ford Foundation. By Dwight Macdonald. Account of organization & workings of giant philanthropic institution. May 15. (Reynal & Co., 186 pp., $3.50)†

The Girl He Left Behind, or All Quiet in The 3d Platoon. By Marion Hargrove. Draftee's comic trials in the post-Korean U.S. Army. May 17. (Viking, 191 pp., $2.95)*

Gray Fox. By Burke Davis. Life & campaigns of Robt. E. Lee. Apr. 30. (Rinehart, 466 pp., $6)†

Love In The South Seas. By Bengt Danielsson. Polynesian amatory customs, related by member of Kon Tiki Expedition. Apr. 12. (Reynal, 240 pp., $4)†

Marianne Thornton. By E. M. Forster. Memoirs of author's great-aunt, whose diary & letters supply glimpses of European notables 1797-1887. May 16. (Harcourt, Brace, 337 pp., $5)†

Minority Report: H. L. Mencken's Notebooks. Final vituperous gleanings from Baltimore iconoclast's files. May 21. (Knopf, 293 pp., $3.95)† [See p. 56E3]

Nuni. By John Howard Griffith. U.S. professor crashes on Pacific isle, finds love & strange peace amid savages. May 15. (Houghton Mifflin, 310 pp., $3.75)*

A Short Trot With a Cultured Mind. By Patrick Campbell. Irishman's ribald view of English literary institutions. Apr. 18. (Simon & Schuster, 242 pp., $3.95)*

A Walk on the Wild Side. By Nelson Algren. New Orleans boy's 2-yr. wallow in degradation & perversion. May 21. (Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 346 pp., $4.50)*

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Kiss Me, Kate. Revival of Cole Porter-Sam & Bella Spewack musical based on "The Taming of the Shrew." Staged by Burt Shevelove. Presented by NYC Center Light Opera Co. With David Atkinson, Kitty Carlisle, Barbara Ruick, Al Nesor, Tom Pedi. May 9 at City Center for limited run. (7-0-0)§

The Lovers. Leslie Stevens' tragedy about medieval knight's fight to exercise his "droit du seigneur" (right to spend the first night) with girl about to be married on his estates. Staged by Michael Gordon & Arthur Penn. Presented by Playwrights Co. With Hurd Hatfield, Mario Alcade, Joanne Woodward, Morris Carnovsky, Darren McGavin. May 10 at Martin Beck. (3-0-4)§ Closed May 12 after 4 performances.

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

From N.Y. Herald Tribune May 20; based on national sales [See p. 7F2]

Fiction: 1—Pearl Buck's "Imperial Woman"; 2—MacKinlay Kantor's "Andersonville" [see p. 155F2]; 3—Edwin O'Connor's "The Last Hurrah"; 4—Patrick Dennis' "Auntie Mame"; 5—Irwin Shaw's "Lucy Crown"; 6—John O'Hara's "Ten North Frederick"; 7—Kay Thompson's "Eloise"; 8—Sloan Wilson's "The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit"; 9—Graham Greene's "The Quiet American"; 10—A. M. Maughan's "Harry of Monmouth."

Non-Fiction: 1—Anne Morrow Lindbergh's "Gift From the Sea"; 2—D. D. Alexander's "Arthritis and Common Sense"; 3—Winston S. Churchill's "The Birth of Britain"; 4—John A. Schindler's "How to Live 365 Days a Year"; 5—Morey Bernstein's "The Search for Bridey Murphy" (report by Pueblo, Colo. businessman-amateur hypnotist, 36, on Mrs. Ruth Simmons, young Pueblo housewife who related under hypnotism details of previous incarnation in Ireland a century ago; published Jan. 5 by Doubleday, 256 pp., $3.75; best seller of year's new books); 6—Walter Lord's "A Night to Remember"; 7—Smiley Blanton's "Love or Perish"; 8—Edmund Wilson's "Scrolls from the Dead Sea"; 9—John F. Kennedy's "Profiles in Courage"; 10—H. Grattidge's & R. Collier's "Captain of the Queens."

OBITUARIES

Karl Anderson, 82 traditional portrait & landscape painter, bro. of writer Sherwood Anderson; May 18 in Westport, Conn. of stroke.

Sir Max Beerbohm, 83 British satiric writer (*Zuleika Dobson, Christmas Garland*), caricaturist of Victorian & Edwardian eras; May 20 in Rapallo, Italy where he had lived since 1910. (Beerbohm's 2d marriage in April to Elizabeth Jungmann, his secy., was revealed May 20.)

Loring M. Black, 70, atty., U.S. Dem. Rep. from Brooklyn 1923-35; May 21 in Washington of heart attack.

Wilhelm B. Bronander, 68, construction engineer, pres. Scandia Mfg. Co., designer of cooling system for B-29 bomber engines; May 18 in Montclair, N.J.

Roy H. Brown, 77, traditional landscape painter, ex-pres. Amer. Watercolor Soc.; May 16 in Nashua, N.H.

Dr. John J. Caton, 76, founder Chrysler Inst. of Engineering (first industry-sponsored school to grant degrees); May 16 in Phillipsburg, N.J.

André Charlot, 74, theatrical producer of *Charlot's Revues* 1920-1930; May 20 in Hollywood.

Dr. Judah David Eisenstein, 101, Polish-born self-educated ed.-pblshr. of *Otzar Yisrael,* Hebrew encyclopedia; May 17 in New York.

Dr. William F. Foshag, 62, Smithsonian Inst. geologist, authority on precious gems; May 21 in Washington of heart attack.

George Macy, 56, publisher of fine books, founder Limited Editions Club, Heritage Club; May 20 in New York of cancer.

David McKay, 64, ex-Pt. of N.Y. Authority treas.; May 16, East Orange, N.J.

Hortense Monath, 52, concert pianist, program director New Friends of Music 1936-52; May 21 in New York.

Dr. Thomas Alexander C. Rennie, 52, Cornell social psychiatry prof., mental health worker & author; May 21 in New York of brain hemorrhage.

Cleveland Rodgers, 71, *Brooklyn Eagle* ed. 1931-37, member NYC Planning Comm. 1938-51, writer, authority on Walt Whitman; May 21 in New York of coronary thrombosis.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Walter Hansgen of Fairview, N.J., driving a D-Jaguar, won the big-car feature race of the Sports Car Club of Amer. meet at Cumberland, Md. May 20; Jack McAfee of Sherman Oaks, Calif. was 2d in a small Porsche Spyder. Benoit Musy of Switzerland, driving a Maserati, won the Grand Prix des Frontiers near Chimay, Belgium May 20; 4 spectators were killed & 13 injured when a wrecked car plunged into a roadside crowd. [See p. 164E1] . . . **Boxing:** Sugar Ray Robinson, 35, 159½ lb., knocked out Carl (Bobo) Olson, 27, after 2 min. 51 sec. of the 4th round in Los Angeles May 18 to retain the world middleweight title. [See Vol. XV, p. 411D-E3] . . . **Golf:** Bo Wininger of Okla. City won the $22,000 Kansas City open May 20, for $4,300. [See p. 164F1] . . . **Handball:** Jim Jacobs, 25, of UCLA, won the natl. AAU 4-wall singles title in New York May 20. Previously he had won the natl. YMCA & U.S. Handball Assn. titles. [See Vol. XV, p. 180C1] . . . **Horse racing:** Calumet Farm's Fabius, Willie Hartack up, won the 80th Preakness at Pimlico (Baltimore) May 19, for $84,250 of the $132,800 purse. Needles was 2d. [See p. 156D2]. Nashua won the $33,600 Camden Handicap at Garden State Park (Camden, N.J.) May 19 for $22,750 and increased his career winnings to an all-time record $1,100,365. Old record: Citation's $1,085,760. [See p. 156D2] . . . **Track & Field:** UCLA won the Pacific Coast Conf. outdoor team title in Berkeley, Calif. May 19 [see Vol. XV, p. 188D-E1]. Dave Sime of Duke equaled world records of 9.3 sec. in the 100-yd. dash & 20.2 sec. in the 220-yd. dash in the Carolinas AAU meet in Raleigh, N.C. May 19 [see p. 164A2]. Cliff Blair of Boston U. exceeded the world record by throwing the 16-lb. hammer 211 ft. 3 in. in Boston May 16. [See p. 16D3]

Pacific Coast Conf. actions to penalize member schools for excessive financial aid to athletes: UCLA was placed on probation for 3 yrs. May 19, fined $15,000, barred from participation in the Rose Bowl & sharing in its receipts and barred from other postseason & title events during the 3 yrs.; PCC sanction of 2 UCLA booster clubs was withdrawn. (UCLA May 21 declared that all members of its 1955 varsity & freshman football squads, except those who could prove they had received no illegitimate financial aid, would be deprived of eligibility for one year.) Additional fines for lesser infractions ordered by the PCC meeting in Victoria, B.C. May 22: Calif. $1,500, Ida. $1,000, Ore. St. $650, USC $500, Ore. & UCLA $350 each, Stanford & Wash. $250 each. [See pp. 156A3, 8D2; Vol. XV, 404A2] . . . **Hayes Alan Jenkins,** 28, Harvard law student, turned pro ice skater May 17 in Minneapolis to star in the *Holiday on Ice* show. [See p. 96A2] . . . **Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt** sold Sometime Thing & 32 other thoroughbreds at auction at Belmont Park, N.Y. May 21. The sales reduced his racing stable to 9 horses. [See p. 164D3] . . . **Harry Lumley,** 30, goalie, & Eric Nesterenko, 22, forward, were bought by the NHL Chicago Black Hawks from Toronto for $40,000 May 21. [See p. 96F1] . . . **Baseball** player trades: infielder Alex Grammas & infielder Joe Frazier from St. Louis to Cincinnati for utility man Chuck Harmon May 16; catcher Hank Foiles to Pittsburgh from Cleveland for first baseman Preston Ward May 16; outfielder Bill Virdon, 24, star NL rookie last year [see Vol. XV, p. 412E1], from St. Louis to Pittsburgh for outfielder Bob Del Greco, 23, & pitcher Dick Littlefield, 30, May 17; pitcher Jim Wilson, 34, & outfielder Dave Philley, 36, from Baltimore to the Chicago White Sox for 3d baseman Geo. Kell, 33, pitcher Mike Fornieles & outfielder Bob Nieman May 21. Kansas City May 16 released Czech-born outfielder Elmo Valo, 35, who was signed by Phila. May 22. [See p. 164D3] . . . **Strikeout** record of 24 for one major league game (15 by Herb Score of Cleve., 9 by 4 Washington pitchers) was set May 24 in Cleveland as the Indians defeated Washington, 5-1.

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters. 25 Gold Coast soldiers were killed in an ammunition dump explosion near Takoradi, it was reported May 17 in Accra. . . . 18 persons were killed when an Austrian bus skidded off a mountain road into a ravine May 22 near Bolzano, Italy. [See p. 140D2] . . . Western Pennsylvania around the upper Ohio River basin was designated a disaster area May 21 by Pres. Eisenhower as the result of storm damage May 11-13. [See p. 164G2].

Crime. Ex-bookie Harry Gross, 39, currently serving a 3-yr. prison term for parole violation, was found guilty May 18 in a Brooklyn court of swindling dress-shop owner Celia Cooperman Giddins, 35, out of $13,850 borrowed to pay off a non-existent mortgage after he had promised to marry her. [See p. 32E3] . . . FBI agents reported May 21 in New York that the last $35,000 missing from the Mar. 2 $188,785 Port Chester, N.Y. bank robbery had been found in a hiding place divulged by Rocco Frank Tateo, who pleaded guilty to the robbery May 21. Arthur L. Paisner & Angelo F. John, also charged with participation in the robbery, changed their pleas to guilty May 2 & May 22, respectively. [See p. 96C3] . . . James Ignatius Faherty, 44, & Thomas Francis Richardson, 48, last fugitives among the 11 men who took part in the 1950 Brink's robbery in Boston, were arrested by FBI agents May 16 in the Dorchester section of Boston. [See p. 24B2] . . . Fla. State Penitentiary (Raiford) guards opened fire on 250 rioting prisoners May 17, killing one and injuring 11 others. The riot, which ended immediately, had been in protest over food. . . . Juvenile delinquency rose 9% in 1955, U.S. Children's Bureau chief Martha M. Eliot reported May 19. It was estimated that 500,000 children had been brought into court during 1955. [See Vol. XV, p. 88F2] . . . Illegitimate babies were being sold across state lines by a Chicago crime syndicate, the U.S. Senate Juvenile Delinquency Subcom. headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) was told May 16. Several mothers testified that they had been promised up to $2,000 for placing their children for adoption but had received only about $50. [See Vol. XIV, p. 404A3] . . . Pornographic literature sales in the U.S. total $500 million a year and "a very large percentage" is directed at teenagers, the Senate Judiciary (Kefauver) Subcom. on Juvenile Delinquency reported May 20. It said increased traffic in pornographic material paralleled increases in the rate of sex crimes & juvenile delinquency. [See Vol. XV, p. 88F2]

U.S. population was 167,440,000 Apr. 1, a 10.8% rise over 1950, the Census Bureau estimated May 21. In the 6-yr. period: 23,500,000 children were born (4,091,000 in 1955), 1,700,000 immigrants came to the U.S., 9,000,000 persons died. [See p. 8F3] . . . **Mt. Manaslu,** 26,658-ft. peak in western Nepal, was scaled May 9 & 11 by a Japanese expedition led by Yuko Maki, 62, it was reported May 17 in Katmandu. Manaslu was 3d highest of the world's unclimbed peaks. [See Vol. XV, p. 188D3] . . . **Powderpuff Derby** (Intl. Women's Air Race from Hamilton, Ont. to Veradera Beach, Cuba) was won May 19 by Mrs. Marion Betzler of Columbus, O. in a Luscombe 8-E. Marjorie Miller of Reynoldsburg, O., who placed 14th in the race, was killed May 20 at Ariel Air Base near Havana when her plane overshot a runway & plunged over a cliff.

Marie Dionne (to be 22 May 28), one of 4 surviving quintuplets, opened a flower shop in midtown Montreal May 20. The shop was named Le Salon Emilie after her sister who died in 1954. [See Vol. XIV, p. 280D3] . . . **Jeanne Crain,** motion picture actress, in an amended divorce complaint filed May 15 in Hollywood, charged that her husband Paul Brinkman had beaten her, forced her to support him & had affairs with other women. [See Vol. XII, p. 312H] . . . **Leo Valentin,** 37, French "birdman" who often had flown successfully with 9 ft. wooden wings, was killed May 21 near Speke Airport, Liverpool. One of his wings broke against the side of his plane as he jumped and both his parachutes failed to open as he fell.

Married: Jean Ann Kennedy, 28, daughter of ex-Amb.-to-Britain Jos. P. Kennedy, to Stephen Edw. Smith, 28; May 19 in New York. . . . Actress Peggy Ann Garner, 24, to Broadway actor Albert Salmi, 28; May 18 in New York (her 2d). [See Vol. XV, p. 79D2] . . . Actress Anita Eckberg, 24, to British actor Anthony Steel, 36; May 22 in Florence, Italy (his 2d).

Divorced: British actress Glynis Johns, 32, from U.S. business man David Ramsey Foster, 34; May 17 in London.